

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. The friends of Mr. VAN BUREN will find in it ample evidence that the high estimate they have put upon his character is altogether deserved; and that as President of the United States he will practice upon those republican principles, his devotion to which has recommended him for the high station to which he has been nominated. We copy from the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th instant, which states that Mr. Van Buren's letter was received on the 5th, by Mr. Stevenson, President of the Baltimore Convention:—

(COPY.)

May 23, 1835.

Sir:—A Convention of Republican Delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and unanimously agreed to present to their country your name for that of President of the United States. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect,
We have the honor to be, your obt. servants.
A. STEVENSON, President.
JAS. FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
R. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
Vice Presidents of the National Convention.
To MARTIN VAN BUREN, Esq., of New York.

Washington, May 29th, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the development of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiased judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indivisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of Republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which, we can alone depend for their preservation. To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of Gen. Jackson for a second term—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must necessarily embarrass the Administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject. From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American People, are liable to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, or in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement to bring about the nomination which I have now received, or to secure my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the silent object of attack, as causeless as it has been violent and unremitted, especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation in Convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do therefore, with a deep, and I hope abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the Convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which, my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my fellow-citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government; by which, more than by any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration of a system capable of producing such happy results, is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of Representation Government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may be, at the same time, admitted to a participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved from the spirit of complaint, nor even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity.

But, between partisan complaints as to the management of our Government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction, and a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference. Whilst the one can, at worst, but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the public service, success in the other would inevitably plunge our country, from its present lofty eminence, into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal or woe of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest manifested abroad in every movement here, that the tens the stability of our system, shows the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of Republican Government. The advocates of monarchical sys-

tems have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our Constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been disappointed in their anticipations, and the circumstances at the time, have in the end, only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God! the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that has ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of his Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety; and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, we should exercise the powers which of right belong to the General Government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the Constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me to be, very sincerely,

Your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq. President, and JAMES FENNER, EDWARD CONDIT, UPTON S. HEATH, ROBERT STRANGE, J. B. NEVITT, and FRANKLIN CANNON, Esqs., Vice Presidents of the late National Convention.

The Dying Declaration of the Pirates.—The "Catholic Sentinel," of Saturday contains the following declaration of innocence, written in Spanish by Capt. GIBERT, and signed by his companions. The substance of it was delivered from the platform, a few minutes before their execution, by the Rev Mr. Curtin, one of the Catholic clergymen in attendance:—

"Americans! we, the undersigned, were reduced to this sad and ignominious fate by misfortune, not by guilt. In this world, we have nothing to hope; but in the next, we confidently expect salvation from the benign mercy of our heavenly Redeemer. Then, Americans, we declare to you with our dying breath, that we are innocent; and we now aver so in the hearing of that God before whom we must in a few moments appear;—but our souls will not, at that sacred tribunal, be charged with debasing the last act of our lives by the utterance of falsehood. We speak the solemn truth;—we are not culpable,—and we reiterate here, under the gallows, what we declared on our trial, 'that we die innocent men.' May God forgive those who brought us to this fatal end, as we now freely do; and we leave the world in peace with all men. Farewell, Americans!"

PEDRO GIBERT,
ANGEL GARCIA,
MANUEL BOYCA,
JUAN MONTENEGRO,
MANUEL CASTILLO."

We do not deem it advisable to give further publicity to this document, unaccompanied by the qualifying suggestion, that while a confession of their guilt could not possibly have been of any temporal advantage to those who have suffered the penalty of the law, it would inevitably have endangered the safety of those yet living, that formed a part of the Panda's crew, some of whom have not been apprehended.

The New York Evening Post states on the authority of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Paris, that in the event of the bill of indemnity being passed by the Chamber of Peers with the clause requiring explanations from our Government, Mr. Barton, whom Mr. Livingston intended to leave as Charge d'Affaires, was directed to return immediately to the United States.

We expect that Blake will have a tremendous house to-night at the Warren. There is nothing takes like a little personality, and we understand that he has dished up the Boston Editors in such a manner that there can be "no mistake." Never mind, we'll roast him for it hereafter, but the Salamander wont care for that so long as he fills his purse by making fun of the "Bugs"—and why should he—"money makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

WANTED.—Four shillalabs—each six inches in circumference, to chastise an impertinent Roscius for sporting with our dignity—a dollar a-piece will be paid for the shillalabs, and two dollars for their application.

Sudden Death.—A well dressed Seaman, who arrived at Providence from New York in one of the steamboats and took passage in the rail road cars for this city, died on Saturday, while in the act of riding from the depot to his lodgings in Ann Street, supposed of consumption. From papers found on his person it appears that his name was Ebenezer Clark. Further information can be obtained on application to Prince Snow, coroner, or Samuel Hewes, superintendent of burial grounds.

On Saturday afternoon, during the shower, the dwelling house of Professor Palfrey, in Cambridge, was struck by lightning. The front part of the lower story was torn out and two carpenters at work on the portico were knocked down but not injured. It was probably the cause of the alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon as it was seen to strike the house from this city.—Briggs.

The Fusiliers arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, one day in advance of their arrangements—consequently no Philadelphia corps was in readiness to do them the customary honors.

Remarkable Preservation.—A small child fell from the third story of the National Hotel, New York, one day last week, and would have been crushed to death upon the pavement, but for the interposition of an awning, on which it bounded as if tossed in a blanket, and finally broke through, but was not in the least degree injured.

Col. Richard J. Manning, the only Union member of Congress from South Carolina, and who was returned from the district formerly represented by General Blair, is dangerously ill at Manchester, in that State.

The Lady's Society of St Matthew's Church will hold a Fair at Harding's Hall, South Boston, commencing to-morrow, to be continued through the day and evening.

The new theatre now commencing in Chatham square, New York, is to be called the Franklin Theatre. It will hold about \$500 when filled.

From Canton.—Papers to January 27th, have been received at New York. Their contents are unimportant.

POLICE COURT.

A most remarkable and inexcusable case of larceny was tried on Saturday. On Friday night, a sailor, named **George Pouseland**, missed a neck-stock and a pair of pantaloons from his boarding house in Purchase street; and, on account of a supposed theft of a watch committed by a boarder named **John T. Richards**, suspicion fell on him. On Saturday forenoon a search warrant was obtained, and Veteran Reid found them in his trunk on board of the brig **Susan**. Reid accordingly arrested him, and when brought into Court all he had to say for himself was,—"When they found the things in my trunk, I thought it was a very surprising circumstance." But as it was proved that he had been in the room from which the articles were stolen, the Court did not think it at all "surprising," and sentenced him to the common jail two months.—The singularity in this case, is, that Richards is quite a young man, with a full chest of very superior clothing of his own, and as *chief mate* of the *Susan*, receiving thirty dollars per month wages.

Mrs. Thompson, a white lady, stole an empty barrel, and sold it to **Mrs. Betsey Freeman**, a colored neighbor, who had been "dyed in the wool," in Day & Martin's entire, for two shillings; but the purchase money had scarcely time to descend into the nearest rum-cellar, to procure the wherewithal to slake Mrs. Thompson's summer thirst, before the real owner of the barrel claimed it of Mrs. Freeman, and, without the formality of a "writ of replevin," recovered it, "by force of arms," and carried it off on his shoulders. Mrs. Freeman, the *bona fide* purchaser, came on Mrs. Thompson for the purchase money, which she had fraudulently obtained without "a valuable consideration." But the money had changed hands in the interim, and Mrs. Freeman, remembering the adage of "sue a beggar, and get a house," &c., granted to her two good and faithful fists, "a power of attorney," to bring a "personal action," on Mrs. Thompson's "body corporate," in pursuance whereof Mrs. Thompson's person was *attacked*, and her gown and cap *attached*, but in consequence of some slight illegality or informality in the proceedings, Mrs. Freeman was fined \$1 00 and costs.

The Pirates.—The Centinel, in noticing our statement that the pirates had entered into a mutual agreement to commit suicide, says:—

"If, as we learn, they were in separate cells, such mutual agreement would have been impracticable."

Not so. They were confined in separate cells, but were in the daily habit of conversing with each other in Spanish, through the apertures in the doors. Their conversation was overheard by a person who understood that language, and guards were in consequence employed to prevent their committing suicide.

The Court at which the *Dea. Giles* cases are to be tried, commences its session at Salem to-day.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Portsmouth, June 12, 1835.

Sir:—A murder, attended with the most horrid circumstances, was committed in Kittery, Maine, on Wednesday afternoon last.

The wife of Theodore Wilson, a man of notoriously irregular habits, and possessed of a fiend-like disposition, left his house, upon a visit to the one nearly opposite, where a woman was lying dangerously ill. While there she was alarmed by the appearance of her husband, whom she saw marching before his house muttering imprecations of vengeance, and his eyes gleaming with madness. In spite of the protestations of the two women of the house, Mrs. A. ran across to her husband. He seized her, threw her down, and taking a stone from the wall, *beat her brains out*! In ten minutes after she left the house of her neighbor, she was a mangled corpse by the road-side. But the craving of his blood-thirsty soul was not yet satiated. After he had ascertained that Mrs. W. was *quite dead*, he rushed over to the house which she had just left. Only two women were at home, and one of them lying sick. After breaking 14 panes of glass and staving the panel of the door, he was prevented from consummating his purpose by the timely interference of some neighbors who were attracted thither by the screams and noise consequent to the affray. Wilson made no attempt to escape, and when asked by one present if he knew what he had done, he replied, "Yes—I have murdered my dear wife;" and observed that he only regretted the failure of the attempt upon the lives of the two women, against whom, he said, he bore "a mortal enmity." He was secured, and lodged in York Jail to await his trial.—Mrs. W. was an amiable woman, much beloved and respected.

A thousand aggravated rumors are afloat respecting the subject, but the facts here set down are the only authenticated ones which have come to my knowledge.

Another Riot occurred in Hartford on Wednesday night. Two houses, the colored occupants of which had vacated during the day, fearing a riot, were demolished; 500 to 1000 persons being present, not more than twenty or thirty of whom were actively engaged. The sheriff and his posse, and several watchmen managed to keep the mob back awhile, but when a rush was made upon them, they moved off and left the rioters to finish their work. They rallied the military in season to have the mob bid them good morning and go quietly home after the night's work. Nobody was injured—the war being more against the houses of the blacks than their persons.—*Galaxy*.

Very Late from the Pacific.—Letters from Lima to the 25th, and from Valparaiso to the 10th of April, are received via Chagres. Salaverry remained in possession of Lima, where it was said he was very unpopular, and likely to be put down by the inhabitants, who were impatiently waiting for aid from the interior. A letter from Lima of the 25th says:—"A sale of 1000 bbls. Flour, Gallego's brand, has been made at \$8, on board—another lot will not bring more than \$7."

Eastern Land Sales.—The Bangor Whig says that the public sale of land on Wednesday, exceeded the anticipation of the most sanguine, and what adds to the confidence of the public and of the proprietors in the value of *timber lands*, is, the important fact, that a large proportion of the quantity sold was purchased by experienced and practical men, who judge of its value by what they know can be realized by manufacturing the lumber for the market.

Yesterday afternoon Midshipmen MAGRUDER and SHUBRICK repaired to the field of honor at Bladensburg, to settle a dispute that had arisen between them, in the way in such cases made and provided. We have been informed, that after an exchange of two shots, in which no injury was sustained, the affair was amicably arranged and the parties returned to Baltimore this morning.—*Balt. Pat.*

We learn from the Norristown Register, that on Tuesday, 2d instant, a powder mill, the property of John Geyer, Esq. of Summerville, Montgomery county, took fire and exploded, by which one of the workmen, Mr. Jacob Larkens lost his life. He was in the mill at the time of the accident, and survived about two hours after. Both his legs were broken, and he was burnt and mangled in a shocking manner.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship England, Captain Maxwell, we have London papers to May 5th, and Liverpool to the 9th, both inclusive.—*Journal Com.*

Lord John Russell had lost his election in Devonshire, being defeated by Mr. Parker, a Tory, who received a majority of 627 votes, out of about 7000. In every other case the Cabinet ministers had succeeded.

Earl Amherst's appointment as commissioner to Canada had been cancelled after his luggage had been embarked on board the Pique frigate at Spithead.

Letters from Havre of May 5th state that Mr. Livingston embarked that morning on board the Constitution, and was already under weigh for New York. We have seen a letter from Havre, which says Mr. Livingston's opinion is unfavorable as to the Indemnity Bill being satisfactory.

The money market, both in London and Paris, was in rather a feverish condition.

The trial of the Lyons rioters was going on in the French Chamber of Peers. A Paris letter of the 6th says it was reported at half past 2, P. M., that Carnegnac, one of the number, had just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The French Ministry had been defeated on one occasion in the Chamber of Deputies, but the question on which it occurred was not a "Cabinet" one.

It is hinted in the *Messenger* that an amendment in the law on the subject of the American treaty is to be proposed in the Chamber of Peers by some friend of the Government, with a view to the relief from the consequences of the demand for satisfaction introduced by General Valazze into the Chamber of Deputies.

Nearly all the French ambassadors are recalled from the respective courts at which they lately represented the majesty of France.

London, May 8.—Two arrivals from Lisbon have put us in possession of letters and papers to the 30th ult. A partial change of Ministry had taken place, the Duke de Palmella and M. Ferraz having resigned.

Extract of a letter to the London Courier.—It is asserted that Mr. Livingston, in his last interview with M. de Broglie, complained of the language held in the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the citizens of the U. States, who had been termed smugglers and swindlers; and he observed, that the Union had as much reason to be offended with this language as France had to be offended with the language of the President, who was, after all, but an individual. M. de Broglie endeavored to persuade Mr. Livingston to remain, but in vain; but he did not venture to undertake that the amendment should be rejected by the Peers.

The Plague at Alexandria has abated.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 8. The sales of Cotton this week are 34,950 bales—310 Sea Island, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 120 1/2, 121 1/2, 122 1/2, 123 1/2, 124 1/2, 125 1/2, 126 1/2, 127 1/2, 128 1/2, 129 1/2, 130 1/2, 131 1/2, 132 1/2, 133 1/2, 134 1/2, 135 1/2, 136 1/2, 137 1/2, 138 1/2, 139 1/2, 140 1/2, 141 1/2, 142 1/2, 143 1/2, 144 1/2, 145 1/2, 146 1/2, 147 1/2, 148 1/2, 149 1/2, 150 1/2, 151 1/2, 152 1/2, 153 1/2, 154 1/2, 155 1/2, 156 1/2, 157 1/2, 158 1/2, 159 1/2, 160 1/2, 161 1/2, 162 1/2, 163 1/2, 164 1/2, 165 1/2, 166 1/2, 167 1/2, 168 1/2, 169 1/2, 170 1/2, 171 1/2, 172 1/2, 173 1/2, 174 1/2, 175 1/2, 176 1/2, 177 1/2, 178 1/2, 179 1/2, 180 1/2, 181 1/2, 182 1/2, 183 1/2, 184 1/2, 185 1/2, 186 1/2, 187 1/2, 188 1/2, 189 1/2, 190 1/2, 191 1/2, 192 1/2, 193 1/2, 194 1/2, 195 1/2, 196 1/2, 197 1/2, 198 1/2, 199 1/2, 200 1/2, 201 1/2, 202 1/2, 203 1/2, 204 1/2, 205 1/2, 206 1/2, 207 1/2, 208 1/2, 209 1/2, 210 1/2, 211 1/2, 212 1/2, 213 1/2, 214 1/2, 215 1/2, 216 1/2, 217 1/2, 218 1/2, 219 1/2, 220 1/2, 221 1/2, 222 1/2, 223 1/2, 224 1/2, 225 1/2, 226 1/2, 227 1/2, 228 1/2, 229 1/2, 230 1/2, 231 1/2, 232 1/2, 233 1/2, 234 1/2, 235 1/2, 236 1/2, 237 1/2, 238 1/2, 239 1/2, 240 1/2, 241 1/2, 242 1/2, 243 1/2, 244 1/2, 245 1/2, 246 1/2, 247 1/2, 248 1/2, 249 1/2, 250 1/2, 251 1/2, 252 1/2, 253 1/2, 254 1/2, 255 1/2, 256 1/2, 257 1/2, 258 1/2, 259 1/2, 260 1/2, 261 1/2, 262 1/2, 263 1/2, 264 1/2, 265 1/2, 266 1/2, 267 1/2, 268 1/2, 269 1/2, 270 1/2, 271 1/2, 272 1/2, 273 1/2, 274 1/2, 275 1/2, 276 1/2, 277 1/2, 278 1/2, 279 1/2, 280 1/2, 281 1/2, 282 1/2, 283 1/2, 284 1/2, 285 1/2, 286 1/2, 287 1/2, 288 1/2, 289 1/2, 290 1/2, 291 1/2, 292 1/2, 293 1/2, 294 1/2, 295 1/2, 296 1/2, 297 1/2, 298 1/2, 299 1/2, 300 1/2, 301 1/2, 302 1/2, 303 1/2, 304 1/2, 305 1/2, 306 1/2, 307 1/2, 308 1/2, 309 1/2, 310 1/2, 311 1/2, 312 1/2, 313 1/2, 314 1/2, 315 1/2, 316 1/2, 317 1/2, 318 1/2, 319 1/2, 320 1/2, 321 1/2, 322 1/2, 323 1/2, 324 1/2, 325 1/2, 326 1/2, 327 1/2, 328 1/2, 329 1/2, 330 1/2, 331 1/2, 332 1/2, 333 1/2, 334 1/2, 335 1/2, 336 1/2, 337 1/2, 338 1/2, 339 1/2, 340 1/2, 341 1/2, 342 1/2, 343 1/2, 344 1/2, 345 1/2, 346 1/2, 347 1/2, 348 1/2, 349 1/2, 350 1/2, 351 1/2, 352 1/2, 353 1/2, 354 1/2, 355 1/2, 356 1/2, 357 1/2, 358 1/2, 359 1/2, 360 1/2, 361 1/2, 362 1/2, 363 1/2, 364 1/2, 365 1/2, 366 1/2, 367 1/2, 368 1/2, 369 1/2, 370 1/2, 371 1/2, 372 1/2, 373 1/2, 374 1/2, 375 1/2, 376 1/2, 377 1/2, 378 1/2, 379 1/2, 380 1/2, 381 1/2, 382 1/2, 383 1/2, 384 1/2, 385 1/2, 386 1/2, 387 1/2, 388 1/2, 389 1/2, 390 1/2, 391 1/2, 392 1/2, 393 1/2, 394 1/2, 395 1/2, 396 1/2, 397 1/2, 398 1/2, 399 1/2, 400 1/2, 401 1/2, 402 1/2, 403 1/2, 404 1/2, 405 1/2, 406 1/2, 407 1/2, 408 1/2, 409 1/2, 410 1/2, 411 1/2, 412 1/2, 413 1/2, 414 1/2, 415 1/2, 416 1/2, 417 1/2, 418 1/2, 419 1/2, 420 1/2, 421 1/2, 422 1/2, 423 1/2, 424 1/2, 425 1/2, 426 1/2, 427 1/2, 428 1/2, 429 1/2, 430 1/2, 431 1/2, 432 1/2, 433 1/2, 434 1/2, 435 1/2, 436 1/2, 437 1/2, 438 1/2, 439 1/2, 440 1/2, 441 1/2, 442 1/2, 443 1/2, 444 1/2, 445 1/2, 446 1/2, 447 1/2, 448 1/2, 449 1/2, 450 1/2, 451 1/2, 452 1/2, 453 1/2, 454 1/2, 455 1/2, 456 1/2, 457 1/2, 458 1/2, 459 1/2, 460 1/2, 461 1/2, 462 1/2, 463 1/2, 464 1/2, 465 1/2, 466 1/2, 467 1/2, 468 1/2, 469 1/2, 470 1/2, 471 1/2, 472 1/2, 473 1/2, 474 1/2, 475 1/2, 476 1/2, 477 1/2, 478 1/2, 479 1/2, 480 1/2, 481 1/2, 482 1/2, 483 1/2, 484 1/2, 485 1/2, 486 1/2, 487 1/2, 488 1/2, 489 1/2, 490 1/2, 491 1/2, 492 1/2, 493 1/2, 494 1/2, 495 1/2, 496 1/2, 497 1/2, 498 1/2, 499 1/2, 500 1/2, 501 1/2, 502 1/2, 503 1/2, 504 1/2, 505 1/2, 506 1/2, 507 1/2, 508 1/2, 509 1/2, 510 1/2, 511 1/2, 512 1/2, 513 1/2, 514 1/2, 515 1/2, 516 1/2, 517 1/2, 518 1/2, 519 1/2, 520 1/2, 521 1/2, 522 1/2, 523 1/2, 524 1/2, 525 1/2, 526 1/2, 527 1/2, 528 1/2, 529 1/2, 530 1/2, 531 1/2, 532 1/2, 533 1/2, 534 1/2, 535 1/2, 536 1/2, 537 1/2, 538 1/2, 539 1/2, 540 1/2, 541 1/2, 542 1/2, 543 1/2, 544 1/2,

